

laid their eggs outside the containers. Also, a few boxes were inadvertently left untreated. As a result, as many as a dozen adults were recovered in November and December 1961. It appears that control of this dangerous museum pest can be obtained through prevention measures, but eradication measures like fumigation are preferable. The highly adaptable nature of *T. parabile* and the fact that at room temperature it can complete two generations a year make this pest a most important economic species of insect collections.

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## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON NEARCTIC ACANTHOCININI (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

By LAWRENCE S. DILLON<sup>1</sup>

After the paper dealing with the North American Acanthocinini<sup>2</sup> was in press, additional material was received from the U. S. National Museum, through the courtesy of Mr. George B. Vogt, and from Dr. H. F. Strohecker of the University of Miami. Thanks to the cooperation of these gentlemen, the status of two members of the tribe can be further clarified.

### *Leptostylus vogti* Dillon

Upon examination of a series of *Leptostylus gibbulosus* Bates from Venezuela, the type locality, it became apparent that *L. vogti* Dillon is a subspecies of that species, a relationship not discernible from published descriptions. Furthermore, studies of specimens from intervening areas revealed a sharing of characteristics with the forms at the extremes of the range and these are therefore considered to be intergrades. The two races may be characterized briefly as follows:

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<sup>2</sup> L. S. Dillon. 1956. The Nearctic Components of the tribe Acanthocinini. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 49: 134-167, 207-235, 332-355, 3 pl.

*Leptostylus gibbulosus gibbulosus* Bates

*Leptostylus gibbulosus* Bates, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 230, *nota*.

Body form robust; eye with lower lobe large, nearly as high as wide, distinctly taller than gena. Pubescence of upper surface cinereous, rarely whitish; on elytra at apex, and sometimes on sides of disk, tinged with fulvous. Elytral fulvous pubescent area dull, usually not very sharply delimited posteriorly with fuscous; surface toward side of disk ranging from orange-brown to dull olive-yellow. Abdominal surface orange to orange-brown, usually broadly glabrous medially; fifth sternite each side with a rather large, black macula, the two maculae not interconnected along base. Tarsi with surface of last segment blackish, imperceptibly becoming brown at base, strongly contrasting as a whole with the third segment; Colombian specimens, however, have the black of the last segment confined to the apical region.

Length 8-11 mm.; width 4.5-5.0 mm.

Five specimens were examined from Venezuela (El Valle, Valera, and San Felipe) and two from Colombia (Barranquilla), all in the U. S. National Museum.

In addition, two examples from Tampico, Mexico, Jan. 4, 1912 (E. A. Schwarz collector), one from Pacific Slope of the Cordilleras, Chiapas, Mexico, 800-1000 meters (I. Hotzen, collector), and one other from Nicaragua, May 10, 1943, in patacon seed, also in the U. S. National Museum, are considered to be closer in most respects to the nominotypic form, but show some resemblance especially in the characters of the eye and of the fifth sternite to *vogti*.

*Leptostylus gibbulosus vogti* Dillon [NEW COMBINATION]

*Leptostylus vogti* Dillon, 1956, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 49:141.

Body form less robust; eye with lower lobe small, distinctly transverse, visibly shorter than gena in height. Pubescence of upper surface white, on elytra at sides broadly cinereous, not tinged with fulvous. Elytral discal fulvescent area clear, more or less tinged with rosaceous, sharply delimited at apical third by a fuscous, oblique streak; behind apical quarter a distinct, brown band that is only vaguely suggested in the nominotypic form; surface laterally broadly green or olive-green, especially near humerus and in a depressed area posterior to this structure. Abdominal surface fuscous, not glabrous at middle but with pubescence somewhat sparser medially than laterally; fifth sternite nearly entirely black except at apex, shining. Tarsi with surface of last segment agreeing with that of basal segments, except at extreme apex, where it is fuscous to piceous.

Length 6.5-9 mm.; width 3.2-4.3 mm.

Thirty-three specimens from S. W. Hidalgo Co., Texas, were examined in addition to the type series. All were reared by George B. Vogt and are contained in the U. S. National Museum collection.



*Probatius umbraticus* (Duval)

*Probatius umbraticus* Duval, 1857, in de la Sagra, Hist. Cuba, 7:272.

*Hirsutographis pulchra* Dillon, 1956, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 49:207.

As this species is incorrectly listed in Leng's catalogue under the Onciderini, the prior reports of its presence in this country were inadvertently overlooked. The author is grateful to Dr. Strohecker for calling the above synonymy to his attention. *Hirsutographis* Dillon, 1956, thus sinks to a synonym of *Probatius* Thomson, 1860 (NEW SYNONYMY), and *pulchra* to that of *umbraticus* (NEW SYNONYMY), on the same basis.

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 BOOK REVIEW

THE CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF CHINA AND KOREA, PART I. J. L. GRESSITT and S. KIMOTO. B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. 1961, pp. 1-299, 77 figures.

This outstanding contribution to the taxonomy of leaf beetles will be extremely useful to entomologists everywhere. A key is given for the identification of 17 subfamilies of leaf beetles, as well as keys to 77 genera and hundreds of species within 12 of these subfamilies. (The remaining subfamilies, which will be treated in Part II, are Chrysomelinae, Galerucinae, Alticinae, Hispinae, and Cassidinae.)

The keys are detailed, well constructed, and easy to use. Members of every major genus are illustrated by accurate drawings that fulfill their function even better than would photographs. The authors estimate that 2,000 or more species of leaf beetles occur in China and 50,000 species in the world. In this first volume, 691 species from the Chinese mainland, Hainan Island, and Korea are treated, including 63 which are described as new species. A few species from neighboring Siberia, North Vietnam, Laos, and Taiwan are covered in the keys, and many of them are also described and discussed. For each species in the book there is a complete listing of synonyms and a summary of the known geographic and eco-

logical distribution. A map of China, Korea, and surroundings is presented to facilitate better understanding of the distributional data.

Extensive generic relationships are noted between the faunae of South China and parts of India and Southeast Asia, but affinities with the Philippines seem rather weak. In Yunnan there are many elements that appear to be related to those of Burma and the mountainous areas of Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. A more detailed discussion of the zoogeography will be presented in the summary at the end of part two of this Monograph.

It has always been difficult to identify the numerous Oriental leaf-beetles, and this book will be greatly appreciated by collectors and curators everywhere. The key to subfamilies is applicable internationally, and a surprising number of Nearctic and Holarctic genera are also included in the keys and plates. Without a doubt these monographs will be a very welcome addition to every entomological library in the world, and will result in a great increase in our future knowledge of the coleopterous fauna of China and Korea.

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